

OPTICAL SYSTEM, DISPLAY OPTICAL SYSTEM AND
IMAGE-TAKING OPTICAL SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to display optical systems which are used in head-mounted displays and projectors for enlarged display of an original image, an moreover to optical systems which are suitable for image-
10 taking optical systems used in digital cameras or the like.

2. DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

[0002] Head-mounted displays, which can be worn on one's head, are one type of image display apparatus using an image
15 forming device, such as a CRT or an LCD, for an enlarged display, via an optical system, of an original image displayed on this image forming device.

[0003] Head-mounted displays are worn on the viewer's head, so that the overall apparatus must be particularly compact and light-weight. Considering weight balance and appearance,
20 it is preferable that they are slim with respect to the viewer's visual axis (front-to-back direction). Furthermore, in order to make the enlarged image that is displayed attractive, the enlarged image should be as large as possible.

25 [0004] Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. H07 (1995)-333551 (corresponds to US Patent Application Publication No. 2001-0009478), H08 (1996)-50256 (corresponds

to US Patent Application Publication No. 2001-0009478), H08 (1996)-160340, and H08 (1996)-179238 (corresponds to US Patent Application Publication No. 2001-0009478), for example, propose image display apparatuses striving for a thinner overall apparatus, which use an LCD (liquid crystal display) as the image forming device and a thin prism as the viewing optical system.

[0005] FIG. 17 shows the optical system (display optical system) of the image display apparatus proposed in H07 (1995)-333551. In this optical system, light emitted from an LCD 111 is incident on an incident surface 113 of a small decentered prism 112. The light is bent between a total reflective surface 114 and a reflective surface 115 of the prism 112, which are curved, and then the light emerges from the decentered prism 112 through the surface 114 and is guided to the viewer's eye E. Thus, a virtual image of an original image formed by the LCD 111 is formed, and the viewer views this virtual image.

[0006] The reflective surface 115 of the decentered prism 112 is made of a decentered rotationally asymmetric surface (a free-form surface in which the optical power depends on the azimuth angle).

[0007] Moreover, the display optical system in FIG. 18 is of a type with an image forming device 101 and using a coaxial concave mirror 103 and a half-mirror 102 that is tilted 45° with respect to the optical axis of the eyeball. In the image display apparatus shown in FIG. 17, it is easier

than in the apparatus shown in FIG. 18 to make the overall apparatus thin and to achieve a broad field angle of the viewed visual field.

[0008] Furthermore, an image display apparatus of high
5 image quality has been proposed, which produces chromatic aberration that is opposite to the chromatic aberration caused by the refraction optical system and suppresses the aberrations of the overall optical system by using a diffractive optical surface within the optical system.

10 [0009] For example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2001-142025 proposes an optical system which arranges a diffractive optical surface on one surface of a prism made of three surfaces constituting an eyepiece optical system, and corrects decentration chromatic aberration while making the
15 overall apparatus thinner.

[0010] Moreover, Japanese Patent 2705880 (corresponds to US Patent No. 5436763) proposes an optical system in which an intermediate image is formed by a relay optical system on which a diffractive optical surface is arranged, an eyepiece
20 optical system having a concave mirror is arranged and decentered, and an image formed by the image forming device is guided to the viewer.

[0011] Furthermore, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2001-004955 proposes an optical system including a prism
25 made of at least three surfaces, in which light emitted from a light source (LED or laser diode or the like) is scanned to project an image and form an intermediate image of that image

using a relay optical system on which a diffractive optical surface is arranged, and the image is guided to the viewer by an eyepiece optical system having a concave mirror that is arranged and decentered.

5 [0012] In recent years, the structures of image forming devices, such as LCDs and the like, have becoming ever finer, and image forming devices have been developed which are miniaturized while having a similar number of pixels as conventionally. Using such miniaturized image forming
10 devices is advantageous for making systems smaller, but it causes the need to increase the magnification of the optical system in order to attain the same broad field angle as conventionally.

[0013] However, when an intermediate image is formed within
15 the optical system in order to increase the magnification, then there is the problem that the optical path length becomes long and the apparatus becomes large.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 [0014] It is an object of the present invention to present a compact optical system with which higher magnification can be attained easily, and aberrations can be corrected favorably.

[0015] According to one aspect of the present invention, an
25 optical system having a plurality of optical surfaces comprises a first surface, which has at least a reflective action, and a second surface reflecting the light rays

reflected by the first surface back toward the first surface.
And the plurality of optical surfaces includes at least one diffractive optical surface.

[0016] The first surface reflects a central field-angle principal ray, which comes from the second surface and is again incident on the first surface, to the opposite side of the previous reflection with respect to a normal at a hit point of that central field-angle principal ray on the first surface.

[0017] These and further objects and features of the optical system according to the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] FIG. 1 shows the structure of a display optical system according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention

[0019] FIG. 2 shows the structure of an image-taking optical system according to Embodiment 2 of the present invention

[0020] FIG. 3 shows the structure of a display optical system according to Embodiment 3 of the present invention

[0021] FIG. 4 shows the structure of an image-taking optical system according to Embodiment 4 of the present invention

[0022] FIG. 5 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical

system according to Numerical Example 1 of the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 2 of the present invention.

[0024] FIG. 7 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 3 of the present invention.

[0025] FIG. 8 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 4 of the present invention.

[0026] FIG. 9 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 5 of the present invention.

[0027] FIG. 10 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 6 of the present invention.

[0028] FIG. 11 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 7 of the present invention.

[0029] FIG. 12 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 8 of the present invention.

[0030] FIG. 13 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 9 of the present invention.

[0031] FIG. 14 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical

system according to Numerical Example 10 of the present invention.

[0032] FIG. 15 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 11 of the present invention.

[0033] FIG. 16 shows a cross-sectional view of an optical system according to Numerical Example 12 of the present invention.

[0034] FIG. 17 is a diagrammatic view of a conventional display optical system.

[0035] FIG. 18 is a diagrammatic view of a conventional display optical system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0036] The following is a description of embodiments of the present invention, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0037] *Embodiment 1*

[0038] FIG. 1 shows the structure of an optical system (display optical system) according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention, which is used for an image display apparatus such as a head-mounted display or projector.

[0039] Reference numeral 1 denotes an optical element constituting a first optical system. The optical element 1 includes three optical surfaces A, B and C, which are arranged on a transparent member (prism member) filled with a

transparent medium whose refractive index is larger than 1. The surface A (first surface) and the surface B (third surface) are both transmissive-reflective surfaces which act as both transmissive surfaces and reflective surfaces, 5 whereas the surface C (second surface) is a reflective surface which acts as a diffractive optical surface. Moreover, the surfaces A, B and C are all decentered surfaces which are decentered with respect to a central field-angle principal ray, which is explained below. Also, the below- 10 described returning reflection at the surface C is due to a reflective film formed on the surface C.

[0040] Reference numeral 2 denotes a second optical system. Reference numeral 3 denotes an image forming device, which forms an original image, such as an LCD (liquid crystal 15 display) or EL (electroluminescence) display. This image forming device 3 is connected to a driving circuit 4, which is supplied with image signals from an image information supplying apparatus 5, such as a personal computer, a video deck or a DVD player. Image signals from the image supplying 20 apparatus 5 are input into the driving signal, and the driving circuit 4 drives the image forming device 3 such that an original image corresponding to the image signal input by the driving circuit 4 is formed (displayed). S denotes an exit pupil of the display optical system made of the optical 25 element 1 and the second optical system 2.

[0041] FIG. 1 shows, as an example of light emitted from the image forming device 3, a light ray that is emitted at

the center of the display surface (effective image forming surface) of the image forming device 3 and that reaches the center of the exit pupil S (this light ray is referred to here as "central field-angle principal ray."

5 [0042] The light emitted from the image forming device 3 is guided via the second optical system 2 to the optical element 1. The light enters the optical element 1 from the surface B, and after it is reflected by the surface A, it is guided to the surface C. The light incident on the surface C undergoes
10 a returning reflection to substantially the opposite side, and proceeds in a direction opposite to the light before the reflection at the surface C.

[0043] The light that has undergone a returning reflection at the surface C is again reflected by the surface A. Here,
15 the surface A, which is the first surface, reflects the central field-angle principal ray that has been reflected by the surface C, which is the second surface, and is again incident on the surface A, to the opposite side, with respect to the normal at the hit point of the principal ray on the
20 surface A, of the previous reflection (that is, the reflection by the surface A of the light incident on the surface A from the surface B).

[0044] The light that has been again reflected by the surface A is reflected by the surface B, emerges from the
25 optical element 1 through the surface A, and reaches the exit pupil S, projecting an image on a projection surface, such as the viewer's eye or a screen.

[0045] Moreover, in the optical element 1, the light travels along the various surfaces in the following order: surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C (returning reflection) \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B \Rightarrow surface A. After undergoing a
5 returning reflection at the surface C and until reaching the surface B, which is the final reflective surface, the light travels along the same optical path in opposite direction. That is to say, the first half of the optical path in the optical element 1 is given by surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow
10 surface C, whereas the second half of that optical path is given by surface C \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B.

[0046] It should be noted that in this embodiment, a surface having a returning reflection action serving as the turning point between the first half and the second half of
15 the optical path, like the surface C, is referred to as "returning reflection surface" (the same is also true for the following embodiments).

[0047] Thus, it is possible to fit a long optical path length within a compact optical element 1, by bending the
20 optical path with a plurality of decentered reflective surfaces A, B and C, and letting the first half of the optical path substantially overlap with the second half of the optical path. As a result, the overall display optical system can be made compact.

25 [0048] Moreover, by forming a returning optical path within the display optical system, and by providing the surface C with two functions, namely the function as a returning

reflection surface which lets the optical paths overlap and the function as a diffractive optical surface which contributes to the correction of chromatic aberration and decentration aberration, it is possible to correct
5 aberrations efficiently and to attain a superior optical performance. Moreover, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the display optical system, to make the display optical system compact, and to correct chromatic aberration, which is generated by the refraction of the light
10 at the surfaces A and B.

[0049] By using this display optical system to configure an image display apparatus which projects an image on a projection surface, such as the viewer's eye or a screen, it is possible to realize an image display apparatus which is
15 compact, which has a large field angle, and which is capable of displaying a high-quality image with favorably corrected chromatic aberration and decentration aberration.

[0050] It should be noted that this embodiment has been described for the case that the surface C serves as the
20 diffractive optical surface, but it is also possible to arrange the diffractive optical surface in the second optical system 2. Also in this case, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the display optical system, to make the overall display optical system compact, to achieve the
25 effect of correcting chromatic aberration, and to make it easy to correct the decentration aberration generated by the optical element 1, so that an image display apparatus with

superior optical performance can be provided.

[0051] Moreover, this embodiment has been described for the case that the returning optical path is formed by an optical element 1 which is made of a transparent material, but the optical element 1 may also be made by combining a plurality of mirror members.

[0052] If the reflection at the surface A is an internal total reflection in the optical element 1, then the lost light amount is small, which is preferable. If, at least at a region of the surface A at which both the reflecting light and the emerging light are incident, the reflection is an internal total reflection, then, compared to the case that all of the reflecting light undergoes an internal total reflection, the degree of freedom of design is increased while the same level of brightness is ensured. In this case, the reflection at the surface A that is not an internal total reflection is a reflection by a reflective film.

[0053] *Embodiment 2*

[0054] In the foregoing Embodiment 1, a display optical system used for an image display apparatus was described, but the same optical system can also be used for an image-taking (image-forming) optical system used in an image-taking apparatus.

[0055] FIG. 2 shows the structure of an optical system (image-taking optical system) of an image-taking apparatus, such as a digital still camera or a video camera, according

to Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

[0056] Reference numeral 1 denotes an optical element constituting a first optical system. The optical element 1 includes three optical surfaces A, B and C which are arranged
5 on a transparent member (prism member) filled with a transparent medium whose refractive index is larger than 1. The surface A (first surface) and the surface B (third surface) are both transmissive-reflective surfaces which act as both transmissive surfaces and reflective surfaces,
10 whereas the surface C (second surface) is a reflective surface which acts as a diffractive optical surface. Moreover, the surfaces A, B and C are all decentered surfaces which are decentered with respect to a central field-angle principal ray, which is explained below. Also, the below-
15 described returning reflection at the surface C is a reflection due to a reflective film formed on the surface C.

[0057] Reference numeral 2 denotes a second optical system. Reference numeral 6 denotes an image-pickup device (photoelectric conversion device) for photoelectric
20 conversion, such as a CCD sensor or a CMOS sensor. S denotes an entrance pupil of the image-taking optical system made of the optical element 1 and the second optical system 2. At this position, an aperture stop is arranged, which prevents unnecessary light from entering the optical element 1.

25 [0058] FIG. 2 shows, as an example of light entering the image-taking optical system from the outside, a light ray which passes through the center of the entrance pupil S and

reaches the center of the light-receiving surface (effective light-receiving surface) of the image-pickup device 6 (this light ray is referred to here as "central field-angle principal ray.")

5 [0059] The light coming from the outside enters the optical element 1 through the surface A, is reflected by the surface B, reflected by the surface A, and then guided to the surface C. The light incident on the surface C undergoes a returning reflection to the substantially opposite side, and is again
10 reflected by the surface A.

[0060] Here, the surface A, which is the first surface, reflects the central field-angle principal ray that has been reflected by the surface C, which is the second surface, and is again incident on the surface A, to the opposite side,
15 with respect to the normal at the hit point of the principal ray on the surface A, of the previous reflection (that is, the reflection by the surface A of the light incident on the surface A from the surface B).

[0061] The light that is again reflected by the surface A
20 and travels toward the surface B, emerges from the optical element 1 through the surface B, and travels toward the second optical system 2. The light that has passed through the second optical system 2 is guided to the image-pickup device 6 and forms an image on the light-receiving surface of
25 the image-pickup device 6. With the photoelectric conversion of the image-pickup device 6, it is possible to obtain an image signal of the external image (object image).

[0062] The image signal from the image-pickup device 6 is subjected to image processing with the image-processing circuit 7, and is recorded on a recording medium 8, such as a semiconductor memory, a magnetic disk, an optical disk or the like.

[0063] In the optical element 1 of the present embodiment, the light travels along the various surfaces in the following order: surface A \Rightarrow surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C (returning reflection) \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B. After undergoing a returning reflection at the surface C and until reaching the surface B, which is the final transmissive surface, the light travels along the same optical path in opposite direction. That is to say, the first half of that optical path in the optical element 1 is given by surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C, whereas the second half of that optical path is given by surface C \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B.

[0064] Thus, it is possible to fit a long optical path length within a compact optical element 1, by bending the optical path with a plurality of decentered reflective surfaces A, B and C, and letting the first half of the optical path substantially overlap with the second half of the optical path. As a result, the image-taking optical system, and moreover the overall image-taking apparatus can be made compact.

[0065] Moreover, by forming a returning optical path within the image-taking optical system, and by providing the surface C with two functions, namely the function as a returning

reflection surface which lets the optical paths overlap and the function as a diffractive optical surface which contributes to the correction of chromatic aberration and decentration aberration, it is possible to correct
5 aberrations efficiently and to attain a superior optical performance. Moreover, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the image-taking optical system, to make the image-taking optical system compact, and to correct chromatic aberration, which is generated by the refraction at
10 the surfaces A and B.

[0066] By using this image-taking optical system to configure an image-taking apparatus, it is possible to realize an image-taking apparatus which is compact, which has a large field angle, and which is capable of taking high-
15 quality images with favorably corrected chromatic aberration and decentration aberration.

[0067] It should be noted that this embodiment has been described for the case that the surface C serves as the diffractive optical surface, but it is also possible to
20 arrange the diffractive optical surface in the second optical system 2. Also in this case, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the image-taking optical system, to make the overall image-taking optical system compact, to achieve the effect of correcting chromatic aberration, and
25 furthermore to make it easier to correct the decentration aberration which occurs at the optical element 1, so that an image image-taking apparatus with superior optical

performance can be provided.

[0068] Moreover, this embodiment has been described for the case that a returning optical path is formed by an optical element 1 which is made of a transparent material, but the
5 optical element 1 may also be made by combining a plurality of mirror members.

[0069] If the reflection at the surface A is an internal total reflection in the optical element 1, then the lost light amount is small, which is preferable. If, at least at
10 a region of the surface A at which both the reflecting light and the emerging light are incident, the reflection is an internal total reflection, then, compared to the case that all of the reflecting light undergoes an internal total reflection, the degree of freedom of design is increased
15 while the same level of brightness is ensured. In this case, the reflection at the surface A that is not an internal total reflection is a reflection by a reflective film.

[0070] *Embodiment 3*

20 [0071] FIG. 3 shows the structure of a display optical system of an image display apparatus, such as a head-mounted display or projector, according to Embodiment 3 of the present invention.

[0072] Reference numeral 11 denotes an optical element
25 constituting the optical system. The optical element 11 includes three optical surfaces A, B and C which are arranged on a transparent member (prism member) filled with a

transparent medium whose refractive index is larger than 1. The surface A (first surface) and the surface B (third surface) are both transmissive-reflective surfaces which act as both transmissive surfaces and reflective surfaces, whereas the surface C (second surface) is a reflective surface which acts as a diffractive optical surface. Moreover, the surfaces A, B and C are all decentered surfaces which are decentered with respect to a central field-angle principal ray, which is explained below. Also, the below-described returning reflection at the surface C is a reflection due to a reflective film formed on the surface C.

[0073] Reference numeral 12 denotes a second optical system. Reference numeral 13 denotes an image forming device which forms an original image, such as an LCD (liquid crystal display) or EL (electroluminescence) display. This image forming device 13 is connected to a driving circuit 14, which is supplied with image signals from an image information supplying apparatus 15, such as a personal computer, a video deck or a DVD player. Image signals from the image supplying apparatus 15 are input into the driving circuit 14, and the driving circuit 14 drives the image forming device 13 such that an original image corresponding to the input image signal is formed (displayed). S denotes an exit pupil of the display optical system made of the optical element 11 and the second optical system 12.

[0074] FIG. 3 shows, as an example of light emitted from the image forming device 13, a light ray that is output at

the center of the display surface (effective image forming surface) of the image forming device 13 and that reaches the center of the exit pupil S (this light ray is referred to here as "central field-angle principal ray.")

5 [0075] The light emitted from the image forming device 13 is guided via the second optical system 12 to the optical element 11. The light enters the optical element 11 from the surface B, and after it is reflected by the surface A, it is reflected by the surface C and guided to the surface A. The
10 light incident on the surface A undergoes a returning reflection to substantially the opposite side, and proceeds in a direction opposite to the light before the returning reflection at the surface A.

[0076] The light reflected by the surface A is again
15 reflected by the surface C, and then again reflected by the surface A. Here, the surface A, which is the first surface, reflects the central field-angle principal ray that has been reflected by the surface C, which is the second surface, and is again incident on the surface A, to the opposite side,
20 with respect to the normal at the hit point of the principal ray on the surface A, of the previous reflection (that is, the reflection by the surface A of the light incident on the surface A from the surface B). This relation is also the same for the two reflections at the surface C.

25 [0077] The light that is again reflected by the surface A is reflected by the surface B, emerges from the optical element 11 through the surface A, and reaches the exit pupil

S, projecting an image on a projection surface, such as the viewer's eye or a screen.

[0078] Moreover, in the optical element 11, the light travels along the various surfaces in the following order:

5 surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A (returning reflection) \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B \Rightarrow surface A. After undergoing a returning reflection at the surface A and until reaching the surface B, which is the final reflective surface, the light travels along the same optical
10 path in opposite direction. That is to say, the first half of that optical path in the optical element 11 is given by surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A, whereas the second half of that optical path is given by surface A \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B.

15 [0079] Thus, it is possible to fit a long optical path length within a compact optical element 11, by bending the optical path with a plurality of decentered reflective surfaces A, B and C, and letting the first half of the optical path substantially overlap with the second half of
20 the optical path. As a result, the overall display optical system can be made compact.

[0080] Moreover, by forming a returning optical path within the display optical system, and by providing the surface C with two functions, namely the function as a returning
25 reflection surface which lets the optical paths overlap and the function as a diffractive optical surface which contributes to the correction of chromatic aberration and

decentration aberration, it is possible to correct aberrations efficiently and to attain a superior optical performance. Moreover, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the display optical system, to make the display optical system compact, and to correct chromatic aberration, which is generated by the refraction of the light at the surfaces A and B.

[0081] By using this display optical system to configure an image display apparatus which projects an image on a projection surface, such as the viewer's eye or a screen, it is possible to realize an image display apparatus which is compact, which has a large field angle, and which is capable of displaying a high-quality image with favorably corrected chromatic aberration and decentration aberration.

[0082] It should be noted that this embodiment has been described for the case that the surface C serves as the diffractive optical surface, but it is also possible to arrange the diffractive optical surface in the second optical system 2. Also in this case, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the display optical system, to make the overall display optical system compact, to achieve the effect of correcting chromatic aberration, and moreover to make it easier to correct the decentration aberration occurring at the optical element 11, so that an image display apparatus with superior optical performance can be provided.

[0083] Moreover, this embodiment has been described for the case that the returning optical path is formed by an optical

element 11 which is made of a transparent material, but the optical element 11 may also be made by combining a plurality of mirror members.

[0084] If the reflection at the surface A is an internal
5 total reflection in the optical element 11, then the lost light amount is small, which is preferable. If, at least at a region of the surface A at which both the reflecting light and the emerging light are incident, the reflection is an internal total reflection, then, compared to the case that
10 all of the reflecting light undergoes an internal total reflection, the degree of freedom of design is increased while the same level of brightness can be ensured. In this case, the reflection at the surface A that is not an internal total reflection is a reflection by a reflective film.

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[0085] *Embodiment 4*

[0086] In the foregoing Embodiment 3, a display optical system used for an image display apparatus was described, but the same optical system can also be used for an image-taking
20 (image-forming) optical system used in an image-taking apparatus.

[0087] FIG. 4 shows the structure of an optical system (image-taking optical system) of an image-taking apparatus, such as a digital still camera or a video camera, according
25 to Embodiment 4 of the present invention.

[0088] Reference numeral 11 denotes an optical element constituting the optical system. The optical element 11

includes three optical surfaces A, B and C which are arranged on a transparent member (prism member) filled with a transparent medium whose refractive index is larger than 1. The surface A (first surface) and the surface B (third surface) are both transmissive-reflective surfaces which act as both transmissive surfaces and reflective surfaces, whereas the surface C (second surface) is a reflective surface which acts as a diffractive optical surface. Moreover, the surfaces A, B and C are all decentered surfaces that are decentered with respect to a central field-angle principal ray, which is explained below. Also, the below-described returning reflection at the surface C is a reflection due to a reflective film formed on the surface C. Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0089] Reference numeral 12 denotes a second optical system. Reference numeral 16 denotes an image-pickup device (photoelectric conversion device) for photoelectric conversion, such as a CCD sensor or a CMOS sensor. S denotes an entrance pupil of the image-taking optical system made of the optical element 11 and the second optical system 12. At this position, an aperture stop is arranged, which prevents unnecessary light from entering the optical element 11.

[0090] FIG. 4 shows, as an example of light entering the image-taking optical system from the outside, a light ray that passes through the center of the entrance pupil S and reaches the center of the light-receiving surface (effective

light-receiving surface) of the image-pickup device 16 (this light ray is referred to here as "central field-angle principal ray.")

[0091] The light coming from the outside enters the optical element 11 through the surface A, is reflected by the surface B, reflected by the surface A, reflected by the surface C, and then guided to the surface A. The light incident on the surface A undergoes a returning reflection to the substantially opposite side, and proceeds in a direction that is opposite to that of the light before undergoing the returning reflection at the surface A.

[0092] The light that has undergone a returning reflection at the surface A is again reflected by the surface C, and then again reflected by the surface A. Here, the surface A, which is the first surface, reflects the central field-angle principal ray that has been reflected by the surface C, which is the second surface, and is again incident on the surface A, to the opposite side, with respect to the normal at the hit point of the principal ray on the surface A, of the previous reflection (that is, the reflection by the surface A of the light incident on the surface A from the surface B). This relation is also the same for the two reflections at the surface C.

[0093] The light that is again reflected by the surface A emerges from the optical element 11 through the surface B, and after passing through the second optical system 12, forms an image on the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup

device 16. With the photoelectric conversion of the image-pickup device 16, it is possible to obtain an image signal of the external image (object image).

[0094] The image signal from the image-pickup device 16 is
5 subjected to image processing with the image-processing circuit 17, and is recorded on a recording medium 18, such as a semiconductor memory, a magnetic disk, an optical disk or the like.

[0095] In the optical element 11, the light travels along
10 the various surfaces in the following order: surface A \Rightarrow surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A (returning reflection) \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B. After undergoing a returning reflection at the surface A and until reaching the surface B, which is the final transmissive
15 surface, the light travels along the same optical path in opposite direction. That is to say, the first half of that optical path in the optical element 11 is given by surface B \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface C \Rightarrow surface A, whereas the second half of that optical path is given by surface A \Rightarrow surface C
20 \Rightarrow surface A \Rightarrow surface B.

[0096] Thus, it is possible to fit a long optical path length within a compact optical element 11, by bending the optical path with a plurality of decentered reflective surfaces A, B and C, and letting the first half of the
25 optical path substantially overlap with the second half of the optical path. As a result, the image-taking optical system, and moreover the overall image-taking apparatus can

be made compact.

[0097] Moreover, by forming a returning optical path within the image-taking optical system, and by providing the surface C with two functions, namely the function as a returning
5 reflection surface that overlaps the optical paths and the function as a diffractive optical surface which contributes to the correction of chromatic aberration and decentration aberration, it is possible to correct aberrations efficiently and to attain a superior optical performance. Moreover, it
10 is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the image-taking optical system, to make the image-taking optical system compact, and to correct chromatic aberration, which is generated by the refraction of the light at the surfaces A and B.

15 [0098] By using this image-taking optical system to configure an image-taking apparatus, it is possible to realize an image-taking apparatus which is compact, which has a large field angle, and which is capable of taking high-quality images with favorably corrected chromatic aberration
20 and decentration aberration.

[0099] It should be noted that this embodiment has been described for the case that the surface C serves as the diffractive optical surface, but it is also possible to arrange the diffractive optical surface in the second optical
25 system 2. Also in this case, it is possible to eliminate unnecessary surfaces from the image-taking optical system, to make the overall image-taking optical system compact, to

achieve the effect of correcting chromatic aberration, and furthermore to make it easier to correct the decentration aberration which occurs at the optical element 11, so that an image image-taking apparatus with superior optical performance can be provided.

[0100] Moreover, this embodiment has been described for the case that the returning optical path is formed by an optical element 11 which is made of a transparent material, but the optical element 11 may also be made by combining a plurality of mirror members.

[0101] If the reflection at the surface A is an internal total reflection in the optical element 11, then the lost light amount is small, which is preferable. If, at least at a region of the surface A at which both the reflecting light and the emerging light are incident, the reflection is an internal total reflection, then, compared to the case that all of the reflecting light undergoes an internal total reflection, the degree of freedom of design is increased while the same level of brightness can be ensured. In this case, the reflection at the surface A that is not an internal total reflection is a reflection by a reflective film.

[0102] In Embodiments 1 to 4, when the light ray (central field-angle principal ray) incident on the returning reflection surface of the optical element 1 or 11 is reflected, the principal ray (incident ray and reflected ray) forms a predetermined angle θ . It is preferable that this angle θ satisfies the condition:

$$|\theta| < 60^\circ \quad (1)$$

When this condition (1) is not met, then the optical path after the returning reflection (second half of the optical path) does not travel back the same way as the first half of the optical path, so that rather than overlapping optical paths, a zigzag optical path is formed, and the optical element 1 or 11 becomes large.

[0103] Preferable, the condition

$$|\theta| < 30^\circ \quad (2)$$

is satisfied. When the Condition (2) is not met, then the optical path after the returning reflection (second half of the optical path) can travel back the same way as the first half of the optical path, but the first half and the second half of the optical path do not overlap, so that the extent to which the optical element 1 or 11 is made smaller is low.

[0104] Preferable, the condition

$$|\theta| < 20^\circ \quad (3)$$

is satisfied. When the Condition (3) is satisfied, it is possible to achieve a sufficiently compact optical element 1 or 11.

[0105] The following is a description of specific numerical examples of the present invention. In conventional definitions that do not apply to a decentered system, each optical surface is expressed in a coordinate system taking the vertex of the respective surface as the reference. That is to say, taking the z-axis as the optical axis, the yz section is conventionally the meridional cross-section, and

the xz section is the sagittal cross-section.

[0106] However, the optical systems described in the above embodiments are decentered systems, so that a local meridional cross-section and a local sagittal cross-section
5 for these decentered systems are newly defined.

[0107] At the hit points of the central field-angle principal ray on the surfaces, the plane including the incident portion and the emergent portion of the central field-angle principal ray is defined as the "local meridional
10 cross-section" and the plane including the hit point that is perpendicular to the local meridional cross-section and parallel to the sagittal cross-section (ordinary sagittal cross-section) of the coordinate system at the plane's vertex is defined as the "local sagittal cross-section."

15 [0108] The curvature near each surface's hit point of the central field-angle principal ray is calculated, and the curvature radius on the local meridional cross-section with respect to the central field-angle principal ray at each surface is defined as r_y , and the curvature radius on the
20 local sagittal cross-section is defined as r_x . In this case, it is preferable that the diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) in the optical system satisfies the condition:

$$|r_y/r_x| < 4 \quad (4)$$

If the shape of the DOE surface does not satisfy this
25 Condition (4), then it cannot favorably suppress or correct the chromatic aberration or decentration aberration of the display optical system and the image-taking optical system.

[0109] *Numerical Example 1*

[0110] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 1 of an optical system according to the present invention. This Numerical Example 1 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 3 and 4. The optical element 11 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface A).

[0111] S2, S4, S6 and S8 denote the same surface (surface A), and also S3 and S9 denote the same surface (surface B). Also S5 and S7 denote the same surface (surface C). S6 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action, and S5 and S7 denote a DOE surface.

[0112] The second optical system 12 is made of the two optical elements 21 and 22, which respectively have two optical surfaces. The optical elements 21 and 22 are prism-shaped transparent members, which are filled with an optical medium.

[0113] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry plane. It should be noted that x, y and z in the figures define a coordinate system in which the z-axis is the direction of the viewer's visual axis or object viewing axis, the y-axis is the direction in the paper plane and perpendicular to the z-axis, and the x-axis is the direction perpendicular to the paper plane.

[0114] The optical data of this Numerical Example 1 is given in Table 1.

[0115] The following is an explanation of the meaning of the optical data in Table 1. It should be noted that these
5 explanations are the same for all of the following numerical examples.

[0116] First of all, the column SURF on the left-hand side denotes the surface number. Taking the center of the surface S1 as the origin (0, 0, 0), X, Y, Z denote the position (x, y,
10 z) of the surface's vertex in the coordinate system with the y-axis and the z-axis as shown in the figures, and the x-axis denoting the direction into the paper plane, and A denotes the rotation angle a (in degrees) of the rotation around the
15 x-axis, taking the anti-clockwise direction as the positive direction.

[0117] R denotes the curvature radius. The column TYP denotes the type of the surface shape, where SPH is a spherical surface, and FFS is a rotationally asymmetric surface according to the following equation:

20

$$\begin{aligned}
 z = & (1/R) (x^2 + y^2) / (1 + (1 - (1+k) (1/R)^2 (x^2 + y^2))^{(1/2)}) + c2 + c4y + c5(x^2 - y^2) \\
 & + c6(-1 + 2x^2 + 2y^2) + c10(-2y + 3x^2y + 3y^3) + c11(3x^2y - y^3) + c12(x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4) \\
 & + c13(-3x^2 + 4x^4 + 3y^2 - 4y^4) + c14(1 - 6x^2 + 6x^4 - 6y^2 + 12x^2y^2 + 6y^4) \\
 & + c20(3y - 12x^2y + 10x^4y - 12y^3 + 20x^2y^3 + 10y^5) + c21(-12x^2y + 15x^4y + 4y^3 + 10x^2y^3 - 5y^5) \\
 & + c22(5x^4y - 10x^2y^3 + y^5) + c23(x^6 - 15x^4y^2 + 15x^2y^4 - y^6) \\
 & + c24(-5x^4 + 6x^6 + 30x^2y^2 - 30x^4y^2 - 5y^4 - 30x^2y^4 + 6y^6) \\
 & + c25(6x^2 - 20x^4 + 15x^6 - 6y^2 + 15x^4y^2 + 20y^4 - 15x^2y^4 - 15y^6)
 \end{aligned}$$

25

$$+c26(-1+12x^2-30x^4+20x^6+12y^2-60x^2y^2+60x^4y^2-30y^4+60x^2y^4+20y^6) \\ + \dots \dots (5)$$

[0118] Moreover, the number next to FFS in the column TYP
 5 means that the surface has a rotationally asymmetric shape
 with the aspheric surface constants k and c^{**} as listed in
 the lower part of Table 1. Where c^{**} is not given, it's
 value is 0. Also, e^{-X} means 10^{-X} .

[0119] In the column TYP, DOE means diffractive optical
 10 surface, and the definition of the base surface is given as
 follows. For the shape of the base surface, first, the
 contour of the aspheric surface given by the following
 equation is defined in the local yz plane of the DOE surface:

$$15 \quad z = Ry^2 / \{1 + [1 - (1+k)R^2y^2]^{1/2}\} + Ay^4 + By^6 + Cy^8 + Dy^{10}$$

where R denotes the curvature radius.

[0120] Next, when the value of RDX in the column indicating
 the shape of the DOE listed in the lower part of the table is
 20 R_{dx} , then the base surface is given by rotating the contour
 of the aspheric surface defined as above around an axis that
 passes through $x = 0$ and $z = -R_{dx}$ in the local coordinates of
 the DOE surface and that is parallel to the local y -axis of
 the DOE surface.

25 [0121] Moreover, in all DOE surfaces used in the numerical
 examples, $k = 0$ and $A = B = C = D = 0$.

[0122] Furthermore, the phase function given by the

following equation is added to the base surface:

$$\phi(x,y) = 2\pi/\lambda(c_1x + c_2y + c_3x^2 + c_4xy + c_5y^2 + c_6x^3 + c_7x^2y + c_8xy^2 + c_9y^3 + c_{10}x^4 + c_{11}x^3y + c_{12}x^2y^2 + c_{13}xy^3 + c_{14}y^4 + c_{15}x^5 + c_{16}x^4y + c_{17}x^3y^2 + c_{18}x^2y^3 + c_{19}xy^4 + c_{20}y^5 + c_{21}x^6 + c_{22}x^5y + c_{23}x^4y^2 + c_{24}x^3y^3 + c_{25}x^2y^4 + c_{26}xy^5 + c_{27}y^6)$$

[0123] The phase function of the DOE surfaces represents a rotationally asymmetric shape corresponding to the c^{**} listed in the lower part of the table. Where c^{**} is not given, it's value is 0.

[0124] N_d and v_d respectively denote the refractive index and the Abbe number at the d-line wavelength of the medium following the surface. A change of the sign of the refractive index N_d signifies that light is reflected at that surface.

[0125] Moreover, if the medium is a layer of air, then only the refractive index N_d is given as 1.0000, and the Abbe number v_d is omitted.

[0126] Moreover, the absolute value of the angle θ that is formed by the incident portion and the reflected portion of the central field-angle principal ray at the returning reflection surface is listed as $|\theta|$.

[0127] Also listed are the curvature radius r_y on the local meridional cross-section and the curvature radius r_x on the local sagittal cross-section at the hit point of the central field-angle principal ray at the DOE surface, as well as the

absolute value $|r_y/r_x|$ of r_y divided by r_x .

[0128] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, and SI is the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 13, then the light from SI enters
5 the optical element 22 through S13, emerges from it through S12, enters the optical element 21 through S11, and emerges from it through S10 toward the optical element 11.

[0129] The light traveling toward the optical element 11 enters the optical element 11 through S9, is reflected at S8,
10 reflected at S7, is then reflected at S6 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S5, reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 11 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1. During this, the light rays from both ends of the display surface of the image
15 forming device 13 cross one another inside the optical element 11, and an intermediate image of the original image displayed on SI is formed.

[0130] By forming an intermediate image inside the optical element 11, a compact structure can be attained even when
20 weakening the power of the second optical system 12, the occurrence of excessive aberrations in the second optical system can be suppressed, and the second optical system 12 can be kept from becoming complicated.

[0131] In this numerical example, the intermediate image is
25 formed between the reflection at S7 and the reflection at S5, but it is not necessarily required that the intermediate image is formed in this interval. Moreover, in order to

facilitate the correction of aberration of the eyepiece optical system portion converting the divergent light flux from the intermediate image points into a substantially parallel light flux, it is preferable that the intermediate
5 image is formed with suitable curvature and astigmatic difference in consideration of the conditions leading to curvature of field and astigmatism at the eyepiece optical system portion.

[0132] Moreover, from the reflection of the light flux at
10 S5 to its emergence at S2, the surfaces exerting an optical action on the light flux correspond to the portion of the eyepiece optical system, whereas the other portions of the optical element 11 and the second optical system 12 correspond to a relay optical system. The surface S3 acting
15 as the final reflective surface is a concave mirror with very strong power compared to S2 acting as the emergent surface, and it is difficult to completely correct the aberrations at the eyepiece optical system portion. Therefore, it is possible to improve the image quality of the finally observed
20 image by forming the intermediate image such that an intermediate image-forming surface is formed with such a shape that the relay optical system portion cancels the aberrations at the eyepiece optical system portion.

[0133] It should be noted that a reflective film is formed
25 on the returning reflection surface S6 and the surface C (S5 and S7).

[0134] Moreover, by making the DOE surface a reflective

surface, aberrations are corrected efficiently, and a favorable optical performance can be attained.

[0135] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 1 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0136] Moreover, in this display optical system, of the most peripheral image on the local meridional cross-section, the light ray that passes through an outermost image height f_3 that is further away from the exit pupil S1 and passes through the exit pupil center is defined as the f_3 center light ray, and the light ray that passes through an outermost image height f_2 that is closer to the exit pupil S1 and passes through the exit pupil center is defined as the f_2 center light ray. In this case, the surface that passes through the point P at which the f_3 center light ray and the f_2 center light ray intersect is defined as the "pupil image-forming surface." This is the same in all numerical examples.

[0137] If this optical system is used for an image-taking optical system, then the light flux from an object point at infinity in negative z-axis direction passes through the aperture stop S1 and is guided to the optical element 11, enters the optical element 11 through S2, is reflected at S3, reflected at S4, reflected at S5, is then reflected at S6

(returning reflection surface), is reflected at S7, reflected at S8, emerges from the optical element 11 through S9, and is guided to the optical element 21. The light flux guided to the optical element 21 enters the optical element 21 through S10, emerges from it through S11, enters the optical element 22 through S12, emerges from it through S13, and forms an image on the light-receiving surface SI of the image-pickup device 16.

[0138] Of the light flux reflected at S4 and S8, the light flux emerging or entering from S2 that is reflected within the entrance or emergent region undergoes a total reflection, so that the loss of light is small. It should be noted that the reflection at the surface C and the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0139] With this numerical example, it is possible to realize an optical system that is compact and has a broad field angle.

20 [0140] *Numerical Example 2*

[0141] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 2 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 2. This Numerical Example 2 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 3 and 4. The optical element 11 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a

returning reflection surface (surface A).

[0142] S2, S4, S6 and S8 denote the same surface (surface A), and also S3 and S9 denote the same surface (surface B). Also S5 and S7 denote the same surface (surface C). S6 is
5 the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0143] The optical element 12 constituting the second optical system is made of a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical
10 surfaces S10, S11 and S12, including a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S10.

[0144] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry plane.

15 [0145] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 13, the light from SI enters the optical element 12 through S12, is reflected at the surface S11, emerges from the optical element 12 through
20 S10, and travels toward the optical element 11.

[0146] The light traveling toward the optical element 11 enters the optical element 11 through S9, is reflected at S8, reflected at S7, then reflected at S6 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S5, reflected at S4, reflected at S3,
25 emerges from the optical element 11 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1. The reflection at the surface C and at S11, as well as the reflection that is not an internal total

reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film. Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0147] By placing a DOE surface (S10) near the pupil image-forming position, it is possible to efficiently suppress axial chromatic aberration. Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 2, an intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 11.

[0148] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 2 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about $10 \text{ mm} \times 7.5 \text{ mm}$, and a horizontal field angle of 50° .

[0149] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device.

[0150] *Numerical Example 3*

[0151] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 3 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 3. This Numerical Example 3 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 3 and 4. The optical element 11 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a

returning reflection surface (surface A).

[0152] S2, S4, S6 and S8 denote the same surface (surface A), and also S3 and S9 denote the same surface (surface B). Also S5 and S7 denote the same surface (surface C). S6 is
5 the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0153] The optical element 12 constituting the second optical system is made of a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical
10 surfaces S10, S11 and S12, including a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S11.

[0154] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry plane.

15 [0155] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 13, the light from SI enters the optical element 12 through S12, is reflected at the surface S11, emerges from the optical element 12 through
20 S10, and travels toward the optical element 11. The light traveling toward the optical element 11 enters the optical element 11 through S9, is reflected at S8, reflected at S7, then reflected at S6 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S5, reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges
25 from the optical element 11 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

[0156] The reflection at the surface C and at S11, as well

as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film. Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

5 [0157] By making the DOE surface (S11) a reflective surface, it is possible to efficiently suppress aberrations and to attain a superior optical performance. Moreover, like in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 3, an intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 11.

10 [0158] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 3 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a
15 horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0159] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 16.

20

[0160] *Numerical Example 4*

[0161] FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 4 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 4. This
25 Numerical Example 4 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 3 and 4. The optical element 11 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical

medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface A).

[0162] S2, S4, S6 and S8 denote the same surface (surface A), and also S3 and S9 denote the same surface (surface B).

5 Also S5 and S7 denote the same surface (surface C). S6 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0163] The optical element 12 constituting the second optical system is made of a prism-shaped transparent member,
10 which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces S10, S11 (on the same surface as S13) and S12, including a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S12.

[0164] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry
15 plane.

[0165] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 13, the light from SI enters the optical element 12 through S13, is reflected at
20 S12, reflected at S11, emerges from the optical element 12 through S10, and travels toward the optical element 11.

[0166] The light traveling toward the optical element 11 enters the optical element 11 through S9, is reflected at S8, reflected at S7, then reflected at S6 (returning reflection
25 surface), reflected at S5, reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 11 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1. The reflection at the surface C and at

S11, as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film. Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

5 [0167] By making the DOE surface (S12) a reflective surface, it is possible to efficiently suppress aberrations and to attain a superior optical performance.

[0168] Moreover, like in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 4, an intermediate image is formed inside
10 the optical element 11.

[0169] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 4 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter
15 of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0170] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves
20 as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 16.

[0171] *Numerical Example 5*

[0172] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 5 of the present invention, and the optical
25 data for this numerical example is shown in Table 5. This Numerical Example 5 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 3 and 4. The optical element 11 is a prism-

shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface A).

[0173] S2, S4, S6 and S8 denote the same surface (surface A), and also S3 and S9 denote the same surface (surface B). Also S5 and S7 denote the same surface (surface C). S6 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0174] The second optical system 12 is made of an optical element 21' and an optical element 22', which are prism-shaped transparent members, which are filled with an optical medium. The optical element 21' has the two surfaces S9 and S10 (in this numerical example, the surface B of the optical element 11 is cemented to the optical element 21', so that the surface S9 of the optical element 21' coincides with S9 of the optical element 11), and the optical element 22' has the two surfaces S11 (DOE surface) and S12.

[0175] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry plane.

[0176] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 13, the light from SI enters the optical element 22' through S12, and emerges from it through S11. Since the optical element 21' and the optical element 11 are cemented together at the surface S9, the light that has entered the optical element 21' at S10

enters the optical element 11 through S9.

[0177] The light that has entered the optical element 11 is reflected at S8, reflected at S7, then reflected at S6 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S5, reflected at
5 S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 11 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

[0178] The reflection at the surface C and the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

10 [0179] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0180] By making the DOE surface (S11) a transmissive surface, it is possible to make the grooves of the diffraction grating deeper, and to increase the dimensional
15 tolerances, which makes manufacturing easier.

[0181] Moreover, like in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 5, an intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 11.

[0182] When the unit of length for the numerical values in
20 Numerical Example 5 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

25 [0183] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, also this embodiment can be used as an optical system for an image-taking apparatus.

[0184] *Numerical Example 6*

[0185] FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 6 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 6. This Numerical Example 6 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface and a diffractive optical surface (surface C).

[0186] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A), and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action, and is also a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface).

[0187] The second optical system is made of an optical element 2 that is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium. The optical element 2 has the three optical surfaces S8, S9 and S10.

[0188] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry plane.

[0189] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 3, the light from SI enters the optical element 2 through S10, is reflected at

S9, and emerges from the optical element 2 through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1.

[0190] The light that travels toward the optical element 1 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 11 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

[0191] The reflection at the surface C and at S9 as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0192] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0193] By making the DOE surface (surface C) a reflective surface, it is possible to efficiently suppress aberrations and to attain a superior optical performance.

[0194] Moreover, like in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 6, an intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 1.

[0195] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 6 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0196] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves

as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

[0197] *Numerical Example 7*

[0198] FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view illustrating
5 Numerical Example 7 of the present invention, and the optical
data for this numerical example is shown in Table 7. This
Numerical Example 7 corresponds to the above-described
Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped
transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium,
10 and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning
reflection surface (surface C).

[0199] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A),
and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same
surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface,
15 which has a returning reflection action.

[0200] The second optical system is made of an optical
element 2 that is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is
filled with an optical medium. The optical element 2 has the
three optical surfaces S8, S9 and S10, including a
20 diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S9.

[0201] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the
paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry
plane.

[0202] If this optical system is used for a display optical
25 system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the
original image of the image forming device 3, the light from
SI enters the optical element 2 through S10, is reflected at

S9, and emerges from the optical element 2 through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1.

[0203] The light that travels toward the optical element 1 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 1 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

[0204] The reflection at the surface C and at S9 as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0205] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0206] By placing a DOE surface (S9) near the pupil image-forming position, it is possible not only to efficiently suppress axial chromatic aberration, but also to attain superior optical performance with various corrected aberrations.

[0207] Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 7, an intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 1.

[0208] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 7 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0209] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical

Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

5 [0210] *Numerical Example 8*

[0211] FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 8 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 8. This Numerical Example 8 corresponds to the above-described
10 Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface C).

[0212] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A),
15 and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0213] The second optical system is made of an optical element 2 that is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is
20 filled with an optical medium. The optical element 2 has the three optical surfaces S8, S9 and S10, including a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S9.

[0214] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry
25 plane.

[0215] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the

original image of the image forming device 3, the light from SI enters the optical element 2 through S10, is reflected at S9, and emerges from the optical element 2 through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1.

5 [0216] The light that travels toward the optical element 1 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 1 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

10 [0217] The reflection at the surface C and at S9 as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0218] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

15 [0219] By making the DOE surface (S9) a reflective surface, aberrations are corrected efficiently, and a favorable optical performance can be attained.

[0220] Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 8, an intermediate image is formed inside
20 the optical element 1.

[0221] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 8 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter
25 of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0222] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical

Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

5 [0223] *Numerical Example 9*

[0224] FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 9 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 9. This Numerical Example 9 corresponds to the above-described
10 Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface C).

[0225] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A),
15 and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0226] The second optical system is made of an optical element 2 that is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is
20 filled with an optical medium. The optical element 2 has the three optical surfaces S8, S9 and S10, including a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S10.

[0227] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry
25 plane.

[0228] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the

original image of the image forming device 3, the light from SI enters the optical element 2 through S10, is reflected at S9, and emerges from the optical element 2 through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1.

5 [0229] The light that travels toward the optical element 1 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 1 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

10 The reflection at the surface C and at S9 as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0230] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

15 [0231] By making the DOE surface (S10) a transmissive surface, it is possible to make the grooves of the diffraction grating deeper, and to increase the dimensional tolerances, which makes manufacturing easier. Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 9, an
20 intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 1.

[0232] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 9 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter
25 of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 12 mm \times 9 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0233] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical

Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

5 [0234] *Numerical Example 10*

[0235] FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 10 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 10. This Numerical Example 10 corresponds to the above-described
10 Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface C).

[0236] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A),
15 and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0237] The second optical system is made of an optical element 2 that is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is
20 filled with an optical medium. The optical element 2 has the three optical surfaces S8, S9 and S10, including a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface) S8.

[0238] All these surfaces are plane symmetric having the paper plane (yz-section) of the figure as their only symmetry
25 plane.

[0239] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the

original image of the image forming device 3, the light from SI enters the optical element 2 through S10, is reflected at S9, and emerges from the optical element 2 through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1. The light that
5 travels toward the optical element 1 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 1 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

10 [0240] The reflection at the surface C and at S9 as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0241] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

15 [0242] By making the DOE surface (S8) a transmissive surface, it is possible to make the grooves of the diffraction grating deeper, and to increase the dimensional tolerances, which makes manufacturing easier.

[0243] Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in
20 Numerical Example 10, an intermediate image is formed inside the optical element 1.

[0244] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 10 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at
25 infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 12 mm \times 9 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

[0245] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

5

[0246] *Numerical Example 11*

[0247] FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 11 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 11.

10 This Numerical Example 11 corresponds to the above-described Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface C).

15 [0248] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A), and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action.

[0249] The second optical system 2 is made of an optical
20 element 21," which is a flat plate-shaped transparent member filled with an optical medium, and an optical element 22," which is a prism-shaped transparent member also filled with an optical medium.

[0250] The optical element 21" has a surface S8, which is a
25 diffractive optical surface (DOE surface), and a surface S9. The optical element 22" has the three optical surfaces S10, S11 and S12. The phase distribution of the DOE surface S8 is

rotationally symmetric.

[0251] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 3, the light from
5 SI enters the optical element 22" through S12, is reflected at S11, and emerges from the optical element 22" through S10, enters the optical element 21" through S9, and emerges from it through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1.

[0252] The light that travels toward the optical element 1
10 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 1 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

[0253] The reflection at the surface C and at S11 as well
15 as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

[0254] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0255] By making the base surface of the DOE surface (S8)
20 planar, it becomes easier to manufacture, and by making the phase distribution of the DOE surface (S8) rotationally symmetric, the machining precision can be increased.

[0256] Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in this Numerical Example 11, an intermediate image is formed inside
25 the optical element 1.

[0257] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 11 is taken to be mm, a display optical

system is attained with which an image is displayed at infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about 10 mm \times 7.5 mm, and a horizontal field angle of 50°.

5 [0258] Moreover; like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

10 [0259] *Numerical Example 12*

[0260] FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view illustrating Numerical Example 12 of the present invention, and the optical data for this numerical example is shown in Table 12. This Numerical Example 12 corresponds to the above-described
15 Embodiments 1 and 2. The optical element 1 is a prism-shaped transparent member, which is filled with an optical medium, and has three optical surfaces A to C, including a returning reflection surface (surface C).

[0261] S2, S4 and S6 denote the same surface (surface A),
20 and S5 is the surface C. Also S3 and S7 denote the same surface (surface B). S5 is the returning reflection surface, which has a returning reflection action. The second optical system 2 is made of an optical element 21" which is a flat plate-shaped transparent member filled with an optical medium,
25 and an optical element 22" which is a prism-shaped transparent member, also filled with an optical medium.

[0262] The optical element 21" has the surface S8, which is

a diffractive optical surface (DOE surface), and the surface S9. The optical element 22" has the three optical surfaces S10, S11 and S12. The phase distribution of the DOE surface S8 is rotationally asymmetric.

5 [0263] If this optical system is used for a display optical system, then, taking SI as the display surface of the original image of the image forming device 3, the light from SI enters the optical element 22" through S12, is reflected at S11, and emerges from the optical element 22" through S10,
10 enters the optical element 21" through S9, and emerges from it through S8, traveling toward the optical element 1. The light that travels toward the optical element 1 enters the optical element 1 through S7, is reflected at S6, then reflected at S5 (returning reflection surface), reflected at
15 S4, reflected at S3, emerges from the optical element 1 through S2, and is guided to the exit pupil S1.

[0264] The reflection at the surface C and at S11 as well as the reflection that is not an internal total reflection at the surface A are reflections due to a reflective film.

20 [0265] Furthermore, a half-transmissive-reflective film (half-mirror) is formed on the surface B.

[0266] By making the base surface of the DOE surface (S8) planar, it becomes easier to manufacture, and by making the phase distribution of the DOE surface (S8) rotationally
25 asymmetric, the machining precision can be increased.

[0267] Moreover, as in Numerical Example 1, also in Numerical Example 12, an intermediate image is formed inside

the optical element 1.

[0268] When the unit of length for the numerical values in Numerical Example 12 is taken to be mm, a display optical system is attained with which an image is displayed at
5 infinity in the z-axis direction with an exit pupil diameter of $\phi 10$ mm, an image size of about $.10 \text{ mm} \times 7.5 \text{ mm}$, and a horizontal field angle of 50° .

[0269] Moreover, like the optical system of Numerical Example 1, the optical system of this numerical example can
10 be used for an image-taking optical system in which SI serves as the light-receiving surface of the image-pickup device 6.

[0270] As describe above, with the foregoing embodiments, it is possible to ensure a long optical path length and achieve a broad field angle with a compact optical system.
15 And what is more, it is possible to suppress the occurrence of chromatic and decentration aberration.

[0271] Moreover, arranging the diffractive optical surface on the second surface contributes to an efficient correction of aberrations, in particular a correction of chromatic
20 aberration, and makes it possible to achieve a superior optical performance.

[0272] Moreover, by arranging the diffractive optical surface on a surface other than the first and the second surface, it is possible to correct the decentration
25 aberration occurring in the optical system and to achieve an even superior optical performance.

[0273] Moreover, by making the diffractive optical surface

a rotationally symmetric or rotationally asymmetric curved surface and providing a phase distribution on the curved surface, it is possible to provide the diffractive optical surface with optical power, so that it becomes possible to
5 eliminate unnecessary surfaces, and to attain further miniaturization. In particular by providing a phase distribution on a rotationally asymmetric curved surface, it is possible to increase the degree of freedom for the optical power of the diffractive optical surfaces, and to suitably
10 suppress aberrations.

[0274] Moreover, making this phase distribution rotationally symmetric reduces manufacturing difficulties and facilitates manufacturing.

[0275] Moreover, making this phase distribution
15 rotationally asymmetric, it becomes possible to form a diffractive optical surface that is even more suitable for suppressing aberrations.

[0276] Moreover, by providing the diffractive optical surface with a reflective action, it is possible to cancel
20 the chromatic aberration that occurs in a refractive system, to correct the aberrations of the overall optical system, and to attain a superior optical performance.

[0277] Moreover, by providing the diffractive optical surface with a transmissive action, the tolerance for the
25 depth of the grooves of the diffraction grating is enlarged, even when that depth is increased, which makes manufacturing easier.

[0278] Moreover, the light from the object forms an intermediate image inside the optical system, so that the magnification of the optical system can be made larger.

[0279] Moreover, by placing the diffractive optical surface
5 between the object and the intermediate image-forming position, chromatic aberration and decentration aberration can be suppressed efficiently, and a superior optical performance can be attained.

[0280] Moreover, by placing the diffractive optical surface
10 closer to a pupil image-forming position of the light from the object, the grating pitch can be made larger than when the diffractive optical surface is arranged on the object side, so that the diffractive optical surface is easier to fabricate.

[0281] The invention may be embodied in other forms without
15 departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The embodiments disclosed in this application are to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not limiting. The scope of the invention is indicated by the
20 appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

[0282]

Table 1

	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
5	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	3.815	21.782	4.736	-591.1948	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	5.507	32.927	-20.813	-71.9735	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	3.815	21.782	4.736	-591.1948	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	5	0.000	23.444	35.101	29.209	130.2752	DOE	-1.5709	33.8
10	6	0.000	3.815	21.782	4.736	-591.1948	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	23.444	35.101	29.209	130.2752	DOE	-1.5709	33.8
	8	0.000	3.815	21.782	4.736	-591.1948	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	5.507	32.927	-20.813	-71.9735	FFS2	1.0000	
	10	0.000	1.743	34.467	-53.624	20.6565	FFS3	1.5709	33.8
15	11	0.000	-5.182	40.856	-49.176	-26.5474	FFS4	1.0000	
	12	0.000	-12.464	38.379	-53.673	15.8253	FFS5	1.5709	33.8
	13	0.000	-19.026	44.459	-62.437	-14.1719	FFS6	1.0000	
	1	0.000	-23.456	46.771	-69.225	∞	SPH	1.0000	
20	FFS1	k:2.0513e+002		c 5:-3.5191e-003		c 6:-1.8193e-003		c10:2.2970e-005	
		c11:1.9187e-005		c12:2.6224e-007		c13:9.8262e-008		c14:1.1735e-007	
	FFS2	k:-5.2786e+000		c 5:-1.8223e-003		c 6:2.9957e-004		c10:1.6362e-005	
		c11:1.5082e-005		c12:6.1992e-008		c13:2.2210e-007		c14:-2.8698e-007	
	FFS3	k:-4.1282e-001		c 5:1.9701e-003		c 6:2.0863e-003		c10:-2.1866e-004	
25		c11:6.5644e-005		c12:8.7286e-007		c13:-5.4050e-006		c14:-1.1442e-005	
	FFS4	k:-1.2064e+001		c 5:1.6019e-003		c 6:-2.2853e-003		c10:1.4231e-004	
		c11:-7.4927e-005		c12:3.2044e-006		c13:-1.6219e-005		c14:1.9174e-006	
	FFS5	k:-2.3376e+000		c 5:1.1449e-003		c 6:4.6690e-003		c10:8.4970e-005	
		c11:-1.6848e-004		c12:-1.4690e-005		c13:2.6631e-005		c14:-7.5778e-006	
30	FFS6	k:-1.0077e+001		c 5:1.1093e-002		c 6:-3.7213e-003		c10:-2.9661e-004	
		c11:1.9758e-004		c12:-9.3602e-006		c13:4.7530e-006		c14:-2.6257e-006	
	DOE	RDX: -82.7100							
		c 3:7.5711e-003		c 5:1.4625e-002		c 7:-1.6368e-004		c 9:-1.8620e-004	
		c10:3.3562e-006		c12:-9.1350e-006		c14:-9.2010e-006		c16:1.7604e-007	
35		c18:9.2676e-008		c20:-6.1994e-007		c21:-2.2531e-008		c23:-9.2980e-009	
		c25:2.0598e-008		c27:2.6539e-008					

ry: 130.2752 rx: -82.7100

| ry/rx | = 1.57508

40

|e| = 1.70138

[0283]

Table 2

	5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
		1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
		2	0.000	-8.319	22.558	2.423	-135.9684	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
		3	0.000	-5.001	32.009	-24.881	-57.5562	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
		4	0.000	-8.319	22.558	2.423	-135.9684	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10		5	0.000	14.525	41.644	25.350	-110.6239	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
		6	0.000	-8.319	22.558	2.423	-135.9684	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
		7	0.000	14.525	41.644	25.350	-110.6239	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
		8	0.000	-8.319	22.558	2.423	-135.9684	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
		9	0.000	-5.001	32.009	-24.881	-57.5562	FFS2	1.0000	
15		10	0.000	-12.377	29.693	-46.248	13.2222	DOE	1.5709	33.8
		11	0.000	-9.464	41.343	-25.291	-123.6260	FFS4	-1.5709	33.8
		12	0.000	-13.869	28.451	-2.707	16.4755	FFS5	-1.0000	
		1	0.000	-13.530	21.279	2.666	∞	SPH	-1.0000	
20	FFS1	k:-3.7175e-001		c 5:-2.6891e-003		c 6:-2.8038e-004		c10:6.5986e-007		
		c11:-1.4493e-005		c12:-1.4309e-007		c13:-1.1840e-007		c14:-1.8678e-008		
	FFS2	k:-8.7330e-001		c 5:-1.2109e-003		c 6:7.3874e-004		c10:-3.0650e-006		
		c11:-1.7408e-006		c12:-1.9379e-008		c13:-9.5094e-008		c14:9.0863e-008		
	FFS3	k:3.7687e-001		c 5:-1.9039e-003		c 6:-4.2267e-004		c10:3.2470e-006		
25		c11:-1.9590e-005		c12:6.4839e-008		c13:-1.6294e-007		c14:6.3927e-008		
	FFS4	k:-1.7632e+001		c 5:-2.0510e-003		c 6:-1.2834e-004		c10:2.3088e-005		
		c11:2.3687e-005		c12:1.2822e-006		c13:1.4249e-006		c14:3.3494e-007		
	FFS5	k:-8.0457e-001		c 5:-2.4195e-003		c 6:-5.5023e-003		c10:-2.9717e-004		
		c11:-3.1674e-004		c12:1.0001e-005		c13:-7.1488e-007		c14:-1.4899e-005		
30	DOE	RDX: 14.8582								
		c 3:3.3651e-003		c 5:8.4527e-004		c 7:9.5457e-004		c 9:7.4535e-004		
		c10:-4.1787e-005		c12:-1.1579e-004		c14:-4.0035e-005		c16:1.7368e-006		
		c18:3.5161e-006		c20:-8.4464e-007		c21:-2.8283e-008		c23:-2.4398e-007		
35		c25:-3.0700e-007		c27:-2.7029e-008						
		ry: 13.2222		rx: 14.8582						
		ry/rx = 0.889892								
40		e = 7.20831								

[0284]

Table 3

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-10.839	25.216	1.181	-151.5980	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	-3.645	34.315	-26.716	-60.5731	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	-10.839	25.216	1.181	-151.5980	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	6.122	48.364	20.342	-104.1369	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	-10.839	25.216	1.181	-151.5980	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	6.122	48.364	20.342	-104.1369	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	8	0.000	-10.839	25.216	1.181	-151.5980	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	-3.645	34.315	-26.716	-60.5731	FFS2	1.0000	
15	10	0.000	-13.508	31.064	-55.926	13.7286	FFS4	1.5709	33.8
	11	0.000	-15.776	49.699	-40.658	-79.0781	DOE	-1.5709	33.8
	12	0.000	-15.118	29.092	-40.287	13.8402	FFS5	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	-12.417	25.905	-31.729	∞	SPH	-1.0000	
20	FFS1	k:-1.6187e+001		c 5:-3.2779e-003		c 6:-2.4473e-004		c10:-1.6168e-006	
		c11:7.9730e-006		c12:9.7756e-008		c13:-1.2877e-007		c14:-4.2656e-008	
	FFS2	k:-3.2694e-001		c 5:-1.0317e-003		c 6:7.8838e-004		c10:4.3191e-006	
		c11:4.6271e-006		c12:8.0559e-008		c13:-8.6819e-008		c14:1.0100e-007	
	FFS3	k:-9.3564e-001		c 5:-9.5414e-004		c 6:-6.9472e-004		c10:1.9612e-005	
25		c11:1.8169e-007		c12:4.0128e-007		c13:-1.1332e-007		c14:-1.2361e-008	
	FFS4	k:-9.9112e-001		c 5:-5.7145e-003		c 6:-3.4839e-003		c10:1.4944e-004	
		c11:-1.1129e-005		c12:-2.3097e-006		c13:1.7453e-006		c14:-2.7094e-006	
	FFS5	k:1.1339e-001		c 5:1.0683e-002		c 6:-6.0148e-003		c10:-6.9559e-004	
		c11:8.0207e-004		c12:-4.8189e-005		c13:2.3207e-005		c14:-2.3276e-005	
30	DOE	RDX: -47.3876							
		c 3:-3.9644e-003		c 5:-3.5756e-003		c 7:-1.7891e-004		c 9:-7.6612e-006	
		c10:-4.6138e-005		c12:2.6998e-005		c14:3.1750e-006		c16:-5.8261e-006	
		c18:-1.3849e-006		c20:-2.2456e-007		c21:-1.3260e-008		c23:-3.8670e-007	
35		c25:-1.1152e-007		c27:-8.0211e-009					
	ry: -79.0781	rx: -47.3876							
	ry/rx = 1.668751								
40	e = 7.05613								

[0285]

Table 4

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	0.604	23.830	8.861	-365.6785	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	1.114	37.011	-16.177	-96.5047	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	0.604	23.830	8.861	-365.6785	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	26.382	36.165	31.979	-166.4267	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	0.604	23.830	8.861	-365.6785	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	26.382	36.165	31.979	-166.4267	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	8	0.000	0.604	23.830	8.861	-365.6785	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	1.114	37.011	-16.177	-96.5047	FFS2	1.0000	
15	10	0.000	-8.333	35.659	-47.065	17.5153	FFS4	1.5709	33.8
	11	0.000	8.004	43.295	-6.070	845.0365	FFS5	-1.5709	33.8
	12	0.000	-9.011	28.893	14.999	57.2825	DOE	1.5709	33.8
	13	0.000	8.004	43.295	-6.070	845.0364	FFS5	1.0000	
	1	0.000	-7.987	44.425	22.013	∞	SPH	1.0000	
20									
	FFS1	k:8.3326e+001		c 5:-6.2213e-004		c 6:3.3469e-004		c10:5.0605e-006	
		c11:-1.5352e-006		c12:3.1156e-007		c13:8.5242e-008		c14:5.2947e-008	
	FFS2	k:-1.2060e+000		c 5:1.3742e-004		c 6:-2.0637e-004		c10:-2.2680e-006	
		c11:-6.2732e-006		c12:1.4769e-007		c13:7.0448e-008		c14:4.2680e-008	
25	FFS3	k:-7.7330e+000		c 5:-2.1564e-003		c 6:1.4469e-004		c10:3.3743e-006	
		c11:-1.9483e-005		c12:7.7684e-008		c13:3.0035e-007		c14:-1.6260e-007	
	FFS4	k:-3.3203e+000		c 5:-5.5176e-003		c 6:2.6299e-004		c10:6.9607e-005	
		c11:-7.5531e-005		c12:1.3678e-006		c13:-4.4180e-006		c14:1.8681e-006	
	FFS5	k:-8.3726e+001		c 5:2.2429e-004		c 6:2.0466e-004		c10:-1.6778e-006	
30		c11:-2.7590e-006		c12:-2.2380e-007		c13:-5.4560e-008		c14:4.3814e-008	
	DOE	RDX: 37.6964							
		c 3:2.0912e-003		c 5:-5.2286e-003		c 7:-2.6534e-005		c 9:-3.4283e-004	
		c10:8.0727e-007		c12:-1.7135e-005		c14:-1.5715e-005		c16:5.2983e-008	
35		c18:-1.2166e-006		c20:-6.8782e-007		c21:-1.5022e-009		c23:5.5936e-009	
		c25:-2.2708e-008		c27:-1.2414e-008					
	ry:	57.2825		rx:		37.6964			
	ry/rx		= 1.519575						
40									
	e		= 7.20136						

[0286]

Table 5

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-4.712	23.049	8.715	-408.6169	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	-6.088	29.511	-24.680	-66.8857	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	-4.712	23.049	8.715	-408.6169	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	27.985	32.090	30.623	-186.5710	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	-4.712	23.049	8.715	-408.6169	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	27.985	32.090	30.623	-186.5710	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	8	0.000	-4.712	23.049	8.715	-408.6169	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	-6.088	29.511	-24.680	-66.8857	FFS2	1.5709	33.8
15	10	0.000	-12.570	27.905	-48.339	-23.1433	FFS4	1.0000	
	11	0.000	-16.280	33.625	-46.455	16.1299	DOE	1.5709	33.8
	12	0.000	-28.554	41.209	-64.108	-25.1119	FFS5	1.0000	
	1	0.000	-35.795	44.724	-61.728	∞	SPH	1.0000	
20	FFS1	k:1.3043e+000		c 5:-3.7351e-003		c 6:-4.3116e-004		c10:-1.2066e-006	
		c11:-7.0619e-006		c12:4.4430e-008		c13:-1.1218e-007		c14:-7.6300e-008	
	FFS2	k:-4.3357e+000		c 5:-2.8248e-003		c 6:1.2570e-004		c10:-1.7618e-005	
		c11:7.2567e-006		c12:8.6173e-008		c13:1.1782e-008		c14:-6.8840e-009	
	FFS3	k:-1.1492e+002		c 5:-4.6403e-003		c 6:-2.4881e-004		c10:2.1338e-005	
25		c11:-5.6306e-005		c12:4.9787e-007		c13:-3.9692e-007		c14:-8.5655e-008	
	FFS4	k:-5.0682e+000		c 5:-1.2046e-002		c 6:1.3592e-003		c10:-3.7197e-004	
		c11:8.9028e-005		c12:-3.9228e-007		c13:-9.4258e-007		c14:3.1679e-006	
	FFS5	k:-1.8125e+000		c 5:-2.0856e-003		c 6:5.0901e-004		c10:-2.5523e-004	
		c11:6.8935e-005		c12:1.2536e-006		c13:-3.2072e-006		c14:9.0783e-006	
30	DOE	RDX: 15.3424							
		c 3:2.9102e-003		c 5:2.7539e-003		c 7:-1.6428e-004		c 9:-2.1512e-005	
		c10:1.9847e-005		c12:2.8404e-005		c14:3.0684e-006		c16:2.1420e-006	
		c18:2.5836e-006		c20:4.1368e-007		c21:-1.7703e-007		c23:-4.3726e-007	
35		c25:-2.7746e-007		c27:-2.7388e-008					
	ry: 16.1299		rx: 15.3424						
	ry/rx = 1.051328								
40	θ = 8.35563								

[0287]

Table 6

	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	νd
5	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-2.633	20.688	-0.881	-338.9521	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	-4.843	33.459	-25.562	-72.0739	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	-2.633	20.688	-0.881	-338.9521	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	18.925	40.810	43.743	-178.1984	DOE	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	-2.633	20.688	-0.881	-338.9521	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	-4.843	33.459	-25.562	-72.0739	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-12.156	32.361	-63.209	15.5951	FFS3	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	-23.072	36.571	-43.394	-45.9970	FFS4	-1.5709	33.8
15	10	0.000	-26.400	26.446	-4.483	29.1952	FFS5	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	-25.674	17.182	-30.234	∞	SPH	-1.0000	

FFS1 k:8.4294e+001 c 5:-1.3632e-003 c 6:1.5547e-005 c10:-5.3731e-006
c11:5.1856e-006 c12:-1.7214e-007 c13:-1.4542e-007 c14:-1.1147e-008
20 FFS2 k:1.2462e+000 c 5:1.4787e-004 c 6:1.2592e-004 c10:-8.2230e-006
c11:3.2147e-006 c12:-1.2239e-007 c13:-8.1086e-008 c14:1.1905e-007
FFS3 k:-8.4686e-001 c 5:-2.4786e-003 c 6:-4.2110e-004 c10:1.2245e-005
c11:-2.1634e-004 c12:4.3959e-006 c13:5.0327e-006 c14:-1.6255e-005
FFS4 k:-2.6148e+000 c 5:-1.5913e-003 c 6:-6.7071e-004 c10:-5.5366e-006
25 c11:-6.5752e-005 c12:1.4738e-006 c13:2.7919e-006 c14:7.4486e-007
FFS5 k:-2.1813e+000 c 5:1.2306e-002 c 6:-2.8726e-003 c10:-9.3725e-005
c11:2.1583e-005 c12:-1.8921e-005 c13:-4.8306e-006 c14:4.2891e-006

DOE RDX: -87.8762
30 c 3:8.2233e-004 c 5:4.2038e-003 c 7:5.6169e-006 c 9:8.9910e-007
c10:-1.6100e-006 c12:1.2507e-005 c14:-9.4524e-006 c16:2.7284e-007
c18:8.6595e-007 c20:-1.4472e-007 c21:2.2468e-010 c23:-3.0748e-008
c25:-7.2381e-008 c27:1.6602e-008

35 ry: -178.1984 rx: -87.8762
| ry/rx | = 2.027835

| θ | = 7.95486

[0288]

Table 7

	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
5	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-5.115	23.410	5.498	-184.6585	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	-3.582	33.687	-19.930	-55.8586	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	-5.115	23.410	5.498	-184.6585	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	14.588	44.356	50.687	-197.3319	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	-5.115	23.410	5.498	-184.6585	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	-3.582	33.687	-19.930	-55.8586	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-6.418	37.997	-58.741	20.6653	FFS4	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	-27.276	39.073	-43.869	-41.8268	DOE	-1.5709	33.8
15	10	0.000	-36.997	23.525	6.386	27.2248	FFS5	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	-37.930	15.193	-16.170	∞	SPH	-1.0000	
	FFS1	k:1.0945e+001		c 5:-2.3269e-003		c 6:-5.6688e-004		c10:-2.4295e-005	
		c11:-4.4611e-005		c12:4.6429e-007		c13:-3.2117e-007		c14:7.8959e-008	
20	FFS2	k:-3.4095e+000		c 5:-1.3883e-003		c 6:-1.2144e-004		c10:6.5084e-007	
		c11:-1.7824e-005		c12:-1.0641e-007		c13:-1.2456e-007		c14:-1.7628e-007	
	FFS3	k:1.5360e+001		c 5:-5.3772e-004		c 6:-6.2238e-005		c10:-3.2826e-005	
		c11:-1.9615e-005		c12:1.3247e-006		c13:-1.7098e-007		c14:2.6970e-007	
	FFS4	k:5.7017e-002		c 5:8.4410e-003		c 6:-6.8462e-003		c10:-4.9924e-004	
25		c11:1.8082e-004		c12:2.3643e-006		c13:4.9810e-006		c14:-6.8786e-006	
	FFS5	k:-2.7103e-001		c 5:9.7920e-003		c 6:-2.6454e-003		c10:1.4333e-005	
		c11:5.6119e-004		c12:3.9908e-006		c13:-4.8649e-007		c14:2.2789e-006	
	DOE	RDX: -40.3325							
30		c 3:2.8829e-003		c 5:2.1629e-003		c 7:2.7375e-004		c 9:3.9101e-005	
		c10:-4.0313e-005		c12:-9.6246e-005		c14:-1.2085e-005		c16:3.9079e-006	
		c18:6.6074e-006		c20:2.1120e-007		c21:2.9389e-009		c23:-1.5837e-007	
		c25:-1.5321e-007		c27:9.7335e-009					
35	ry: -41.8268		rx: -40.3325						
	ry/rx = 1.03705								

$$|\theta| = 9.28481$$

[0289]

Table 8

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-0.408	20.379	5.865	578.2431	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	0.842	34.287	-19.611	-90.1582	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	-0.408	20.379	5.865	578.2431	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	23.304	39.329	53.210	-170.0605	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	-0.408	20.379	5.865	578.2431	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	0.842	34.287	-19.611	-90.1582	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-10.049	31.726	-48.082	14.4589	FFS4	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	-17.451	47.618	-83.542	-87.6263	DOE	-1.5709	33.8
15	10	0.000	-5.557	18.515	-66.907	20.0861	FFS5	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	4.870	14.068	-106.260	∞	SPH	-1.0000	
	FFS1	k:-4.6097e+003		c 5:-5.3858e-004		c 6:5.5225e-004		c10:9.0904e-006	
		c11:1.6069e-006		c12:2.4174e-007		c13:-9.3697e-008		c14:1.8977e-008	
20	FFS2	k:-1.3593e+001		c 5:-7.2049e-004		c 6:-3.7191e-004		c10:-5.1672e-006	
		c11:5.0850e-007		c12:8.4632e-008		c13:6.9023e-008		c14:-1.3592e-007	
	FFS3	k:6.2796e+001		c 5:-3.0726e-003		c 6:1.0726e-003		c10:-1.1546e-004	
		c11:8.9877e-005		c12:3.0675e-006		c13:-4.2711e-006		c14:3.4986e-006	
	FFS4	k:-1.0152e+000		c 5:1.7158e-003		c 6:-2.2606e-003		c10:1.6643e-004	
25		c11:1.5547e-005		c12:6.7787e-007		c13:8.2289e-007		c14:-7.9604e-006	
	FFS5	k:-1.0295e+000		c 5:3.3092e-002		c 6:3.6041e-003		c10:1.4961e-004	
		c11:4.7314e-004		c12:2.9389e-005		c13:-1.8310e-005		c14:-1.7204e-006	
	DOE	RDX: -51.5121							
30		c 3:1.8437e-003		c 5:-8.0939e-003		c 7:-4.5922e-004		c 9:-6.4353e-004	
		c10:2.6680e-005		c12:-5.2161e-005		c14:-1.3631e-005		c16:6.5946e-006	
		c18:-1.6021e-006		c20:4.6260e-007		c21:1.0683e-007		c23:3.1145e-007	
		c25:1.3755e-008		c27:2.0456e-008					
35	ry: -87.6263		rx: -51.5121						
	ry/rx = 1.701082								
	θ = 15.7648								

[0290]

Table 9

	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
5	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-3.961	21.702	6.220	-4779.5578	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	-3.804	32.408	-20.824	-81.6926	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	-3.961	21.702	6.220	-4779.5578	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	18.242	37.190	51.646	-136.2848	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	-3.961	21.702	6.220	-4779.5578	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	-3.804	32.408	-20.824	-81.6926	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-9.773	33.475	-54.648	14.6031	FFS4	1.5709	33.8
	9	0.000	-18.608	37.561	-91.484	-71.2471	FFS5	-1.5709	33.8
15	10	0.000	-3.756	22.023	-79.562	24.1970	DOE	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	10.930	19.317	-110.957	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	FFS1	k:1.9718e+003		c 5:4.8413e-004		c 6:6.7949e-004		c10:1.3745e-005	
		c11:-8.7909e-007		c12:2.1191e-008		c13:-1.6838e-007		c14:1.5668e-008	
20	FFS2	k:2.3455e+000		c 5:-6.4647e-004		c 6:-2.0767e-004		c10:-1.2851e-006	
		c11:-2.9647e-006		c12:-8.3261e-008		c13:2.2815e-007		c14:1.6870e-007	
	FFS3	k:-3.3795e+000		c 5:-6.6526e-004		c 6:1.8088e-004		c10:-5.4426e-005	
		c11:7.2968e-005		c12:4.1099e-006		c13:-6.2323e-006		c14:4.0645e-006	
	FFS4	k:-7.6307e-001		c 5:2.2547e-003		c 6:-4.6245e-003		c10:5.4318e-005	
25		c11:-8.8129e-006		c12:3.5757e-006		c13:3.0088e-006		c14:-8.5676e-006	
	FFS5	k:-3.5015e+001		c 5:-1.0345e-003		c 6:1.6884e-004		c10:3.1773e-005	
		c11:-1.5889e-005		c12:1.0354e-006		c13:7.2954e-007		c14:-8.3935e-007	
	DOE	RDX: 30.6667							
30		c 3:7.5857e-003		c 5:-6.8457e-003		c 7:1.5547e-004		c 9:1.2062e-004	
		c10:-3.8031e-005		c12:-5.1649e-006		c14:8.8630e-006		c16:-1.3128e-007	
		c18:-5.2502e-007		c20:2.0541e-007		c21:-4.9306e-008		c23:9.8305e-008	
		c25:1.6534e-009		c27:-1.2109e-008					
35	ry:	24.1970	rx:	30.6667					
	ry/rx	= 0.789032							
	e	= 18.3278							

[0291]

Table 10

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	3.932	19.915	4.872	609.1991	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	3	0.000	2.059	34.475	-19.066	-85.4128	FFS2	-1.5709	33.8
	4	0.000	3.932	19.915	4.872	609.1991	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
10	5	0.000	26.525	36.018	51.848	-271.2322	FFS3	-1.5709	33.8
	6	0.000	3.932	19.915	4.872	609.1991	FFS1	1.5709	33.8
	7	0.000	2.059	34.475	-19.066	-85.4128	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-18.182	24.748	-27.929	23.7590	DOE	1.5300	55.8
	9	0.000	-20.352	36.230	-93.007	-46.5501	FFS4	-1.5300	55.8
15	10	0.000	0.046	28.018	-73.101	17.3086	FFS5	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	9.508	25.143	-113.952	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	FFS1	k:-2.8051e+003		c 5:7.3888e-005		c 6:8.9521e-004		c10:1.1406e-005	
		c11:-4.8935e-006		c12:1.0581e-007		c13:-2.1568e-007		c14:4.9113e-008	
20	FFS2	k:-1.0039e+001		c 5:-9.5847e-004		c 6:-3.8488e-004		c10:-5.3776e-006	
		c11:-6.0138e-006		c12:5.2225e-008		c13:1.2070e-007		c14:-3.0693e-008	
	FFS3	k:3.8005e+001		c 5:-2.1540e-003		c 6:7.9897e-004		c10:1.4213e-004	
		c11:-8.6853e-005		c12:3.0070e-006		c13:-3.7642e-006		c14:2.6316e-006	
	FFS4	k:-6.7485e-001		c 5:-1.8836e-003		c 6:1.8739e-003		c10:-2.0287e-005	
25		c11:-8.7526e-006		c12:6.3680e-007		c13:-1.5862e-007		c14:1.8720e-007	
	FFS5	k:-3.2038e-001		c 5:-4.5885e-002		c 6:1.3315e-003		c10:2.2299e-004	
		c11:-3.5473e-004		c12:1.4737e-006		c13:1.5433e-005		c14:-8.4510e-006	
	DOE	RDX: 23.0000							
30		c 3:-2.0334e-003		c 5:3.6909e-004		c 7:7.3515e-004		c 9:3.1192e-004	
		c10:-2.7016e-006		c12:-5.0634e-005		c14:-4.3568e-005		c16:2.3297e-007	
		c18:2.4112e-006		c20:2.9669e-006		c21:-2.2403e-008		c23:-3.7317e-008	
		c25:-7.2909e-008		c27:-7.2119e-008					
35	ry:	23.7590	rx:	23.0000					
	ry/rx = 1.033								
	θ = 10.8314								

[0292]

Table 11

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-3.223	20.402	0.681	-328.3443	FFS1	1.5745	33.8
	3	0.000	-4.436	29.715	-27.347	-64.1323	FFS2	-1.5745	33.8
	4	0.000	-3.223	20.402	0.681	-328.3443	FFS1	1.5745	33.8
10	5	0.000	14.561	39.055	48.134	-170.6411	FFS3	-1.5745	33.8
	6	0.000	-3.223	20.402	0.681	-328.3443	FFS3	1.5745	33.8
	7	0.000	-4.436	29.715	-27.347	-64.1323	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-4.799	30.417	-31.833	∞	DOE	1.5745	33.8
	9	0.000	-5.327	31.267	-31.833	∞	SPH	1.0000	
15	10	0.000	-10.108	33.357	-60.862	14.6905	FFS4	1.5745	33.8
	11	0.000	-19.168	37.670	-97.429	-71.0571	FFS5	-1.5745	33.8
	12	0.000	-3.501	27.925	-80.863	20.7364	FFS6	-1.0000	
	I	0.000	8.929	25.925	-120.181	∞	SPH	-1.0000	
20	FFS1	k :3.9271e+001	c 5:5.1808e-005		c 6:3.3641e-004		c10:7.1644e-006		
		c11:-7.6390e-006	c12:-1.0950e-008		c13:-2.3860e-007		c14:-1.2554e-008		
	FFS2	k :1.0853e+000	c 5:-5.6219e-004		c 6:-4.2695e-004		c10:-8.7997e-006		
		c11:-8.5128e-006	c12:-7.5498e-008		c13:1.6377e-007		c14:1.9831e-007		
	FFS3	k :-1.2146e+001	c 5:-3.2362e-003		c 6:9.7296e-005		c10:-1.4916e-004		
25		c11:1.3917e-004	c12:2.3988e-006		c13:-3.2891e-006		c14:2.4709e-006		
	FFS4	k :-1.0734e+000	c 5:3.8363e-003		c 6:-2.5533e-003		c10:2.3884e-004		
		c11:-4.8940e-006	c12:-1.3678e-006		c13:9.9942e-006		c14:-1.4491e-005		
	FFS5	k :-2.2443e+001	c 5:-2.3071e-004		c 6:1.8413e-005		c10:1.7828e-005		
		c11:6.2472e-006	c12:6.5218e-007		c13:1.1340e-006		c14:-1.0444e-006		
30	FFS6	k :-8.3695e-001	c 5:7.5828e-003		c 6:1.8588e-003		c10:9.6469e-005		
		c11:-1.4635e-004	c12:-2.6591e-006		c13:-6.3139e-006		c14:1.3123e-006		
	DOE	RDX: ∞							
		c 3:7.3252e-003	c 5:7.3252e-003		c10:1.6381e-005		c12:3.2763e-005		
35		c14:1.6381e-005							
	ry: ∞	rx: ∞							
	ry/rx = 1								
40	e = 6.26059								

[0293]

Table 12

5	SURF	X	Y	Z	A	R	TYP	Nd	ν d
	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	∞	SPH	1.0000	
	2	0.000	-2.121	20.449	-0.153	-333.9006	FFS1	1.5745	33.8
	3	0.000	-2.681	32.058	-24.314	-66.4550	FFS2	-1.5745	33.8
	4	0.000	-2.121	20.449	-0.153	-333.9006	FFS1	1.5745	33.8
10	5	0.000	15.366	39.881	46.343	-218.8076	FFS3	-1.5745	33.8
	6	0.000	-2.121	20.449	-0.153	-333.9006	FFS3	1.5745	33.8
	7	0.000	-2.681	32.058	-24.314	-66.4550	FFS2	1.0000	
	8	0.000	-2.961	32.677	-25.968	∞	DOE	1.5745	33.8
	9	0.000	-3.399	33.576	-25.968	∞	SPH	1.0000	
15	10	0.000	-9.446	35.399	-56.139	14.4333	FFS4	1.5745	33.8
	11	0.000	-18.877	41.162	-96.420	-79.9863	FFS5	-1.5745	33.8
	12	0.000	-3.916	31.506	-83.928	19.3015	FFS6	-1.0000	
	1	0.000	8.784	30.155	-123.421	∞	SPH	-1.0000	
20	FFS1	k :3.8943e+001	c 5:-5.0226e-004	c 6:1.9564e-004	c10:5.2454e-006				
		c11:-2.6022e-005	c12:-6.0280e-008	c13:-2.4732e-007	c14:1.8297e-008				
	FFS2	k :9.0852e-001	c 5:-7.4766e-004	c 6:-2.5995e-004	c10:-2.8129e-006				
		c11:-9.0165e-006	c12:-1.2338e-007	c13:7.6003e-008	c14:1.4288e-007				
	FFS3	k :3.5982e+001	c 5:-3.8187e-003	c 6:2.9264e-004	c10:-1.1347e-004				
25		c11:1.0236e-004	c12:2.8904e-006	c13:-3.2687e-006	c14:2.0202e-006				
	FFS4	k :-2.2155e+000	c 5:1.8777e-003	c 6:-1.0615e-003	c10:2.5755e-004				
		c11:8.6464e-005	c12:-1.1919e-008	c13:1.1051e-005	c14:-8.5536e-006				
	FFS5	k :-3.8144e+001	c 5:5.2523e-005	c 6:8.9472e-005	c10:3.1568e-005				
		c11:3.0802e-005	c12:7.5012e-007	c13:1.9095e-006	c14:-5.7663e-007				
30	FFS6	k :-6.9861e-001	c 5:3.5615e-003	c 6:2.6976e-003	c10:1.2315e-004				
		c11:8.1226e-005	c12:-6.0454e-006	c13:-1.1706e-005	c14:1.6423e-006				
	DOE	RDX: ∞							
		c 3:8.6489e-003	c 5:2.3731e-003	c 7:-1.3028e-004	c 9:5.2552e-005				
		c10:2.6857e-005	c12:4.3924e-005	c14:2.3239e-005	c16:1.7807e-006				
35		c18:4.9269e-007	c20:-3.6108e-007	c21:-9.6098e-009	c23:-1.8309e-007				
		c25:-2.8997e-007	c27:-1.3766e-007						

ry: ∞ rx: ∞

| ry/rx | = 1

40

| θ | = 7.28086